

THE
SCOTTISH
Commissioners Demand
concerning their sixt
ARTICLE.



Concerning our Sixt demand, Although it hath often come to passe, that these who have been joy-
ned by the bonds of Religion, and Na-
ture, have suffered themselves to be
divided about the
things of this World ; And although our
Adversaries, who no lesse labour the division
of the two Kingdomes, then wee doe all seek
Peace, and follow after it, as our common
Happinesse, doe presume that this will be the
Partition wall, to divide us, and to make us
lose all our labours taken about the former

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Demands, Wherein by the help of God, by his Majesties Princely goodnesse, and Iustice, and your Lordships noble, and equal dealing, Wee have so fully accorded, and to keep us from providing for a firme and weell grounded Peace, by the wisdome, and justice of the Parliament of England, which is our greatest desire expressed in our last Demand. We are still Confident, that as wee shall concerning this Article represent nothing but what is true, Iust, and Honourable to both Kingdomes ; So will your Lordships hearken to us, and will not suffer your selves, by any slanders, or suggestions, to be drawne out of that straight and safe way, wherein yee have walked since the beginning.

IT is now Wee suppose knowne to all England, especially to both the Honourable Houses of Parliament, And by the occasion of this Treatie, more particularly to your Lordships, That our distresses in our Religion, and Liberties were of late more pressing then Wee were able to beare, That our Complaints, and Supplications for redresse, were answered at last with the terrours of an Army ; That after a Pacification greater Preparations were made for warre, whereby many Acts of Hostilitie were done against us, both by Sea and Land ; The Kingdome wanted

wanted administration of Iustice, and Wee constrained to take armes for our defence; That wee were brought to this extreame, and intollerable necessitie, either to maintaine divers Armies upon our borders against Invasion from England, or Ireland, still to be deprived of the benefit of all the Courts of Iustice, and not onely to maintaine so many thousands as were spoiled of their ships, and goods, but to want all Commerce by Sea, to the vndoing of Merchants, of Saylor, and many others who lived by Fishing, and whose callings are vpholden from hand to mouth by Sea trade: Any one of which evils is able in a short time to bring the most potent Kingdome to Confusion, Ruine and Desolation, how much more all the three at one time combined to bring the Kingdome of Scotland to be no more a Kingdome: Yet all these behoved we either to endure, and under no other hope, then of the perfect slavery of our selves, and our posterity in our Soules, lives, and Meanes; Or to resolve to come into England, not to make Invasion, nor with any purpose to fight, except we were forced, God is our Iudge, our actions are our witnesses, and England doth now acknowledge the truth, against all suspitions to the contrary, and against the impudent lyes of our Enemies, But for our reliefe, defence, and preservation

vation which wee could find by no other meanes, when we had essayed all meanes, and had at large expressed our pungent, and pressing necessities, to the Kingdome, and Parliament of England. Since therefore the Warre on our part (which is no other but our comming into England with a guard) is defensive, and all men doe acknowledge, that in common equity, the defendant should not be suffered to perish in his just and necessary defence, but that the pursuer, whether by way of Legall Proesse in the time of Peace, or by way of violence, and unjust invasion in the time of warre, ought to beare the charges of the defendent. Wee trust that your Lordships will thinke that it is not against reason for us, to demand some reparation of this kind. And that the Parliament of England by whose Wisedome and Iustice we have expected the redresse of our wrongs, will take such course, as both may in reason give us satisfaction and may in the notable demonstration of their Iustice serve most for their own honour.

Our earnestnesse in following this our Demand, doth not so farre wrong our sight, and make us so undiscerning, as not to make a difference betweene the Kingdome, and Parliament of England, which did neither decern
nor

nor set forward a Warre against us; And
 that Prevalent faction of Prelats and Papists
 who have moved every stone against us, and
 used all sorts of meanes not onely their coun-
 sells, Subsidies and forces, but their Kirk Ca-
 nons, and prayers for our utter Ruine, which
 maketh them obnoxious to our just accusa-
 tions, and guilty of all the losses, and wrongs,
 which this time past wee have sustained: Yet
 this wee desire your Lordships to consider,
 That the Estates of the Kingdome of Scot-
 land being assembled, did endeavour by their
 Declarations, Informations, & Remonstran-
 ces, and by the proceedings of their Com-
 missioners, to make knowne unto the Coun-
 sell, Kingdome, and Parliament of England,
 and to forewarne them of the mischief in-
 tended against both Kingdomes, in their Re-
 ligion, and Liberties, by the Prelates, and Pa-
 pists, to the end, that our Invasion from Eng-
 land might have bin prevented, if by the Pre-
 valencie of the faction it had beene possible.
 And therefore wee may now with the grea-
 ter reason, & confidence presse our Demand,
 That your Lord^{ps}, the Parliament, the King-
 dome, and the King himselfe may see us re-
 pared in our losses at the cost of that faction
 by whose meanes we have sustained so much
 damage, And which, except they repent,
 will find sorrow recompensed for our griefe,
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Torments for our toyle, and an infinite greater losse for the Temporall losses, they have brought upon a whole Kingdome, which was dwelling by them in Peace.

All the devices and doings of our common enemies were to beare downe the Truth of Religion, and the just liberties of the Subjects in both Kingdomes. They were confident to bring this about one of two wayes: Either by blocking us up by Sea & Land to constraine us to admit their will for a Law both in Kirck, and policy, and thus to make us a Precedent for the like misery in England, or by their Invasion of our Kingdome to compell us furiously, and without order, to break into England, that the two Nations once entered in a bloody Warre, they might fish in our troubled Waters, and catch their desired Prey. But as wee declared before our comming: Wee trusted that God would turne their Wisedome into foolishnesse, and bring their devices upon their owne Pates, by our Intentions, and Resolutions to come into England as among our Brethren, in the most peaceable way that could stand with our safety, in respect of our common Enemies, to present our Petitions for settling our peace, by a Parliament in England, wherein the Intentions and Actions, both of our Adversaries

versaries, and ours might be brought to light, The Kings Majesty, and the Kingdome rightly informed, The Authors, and Instruments of our divisions, and troubles punished, All the mischiefes of a Nationall, and doubtfull Warre prevented, and Religion, and Liberry with greater Peace, and Amity then ever before established, against all the Craft and violence of our enemies. This was our Declaration before wee set our foot into England, from which our deportments since have not varied, And it hath bin the Lords wonderfull doing, by the wise Counsels, and just proceedings of the Parliament, to bring it in a great part to passe, and to give us lively hopes of a happy Conclusion: And therefore wee will never doubt, but that the Parliament in their Wisedome and Justice, will provide that a proportionable part of the Cost, and charges of a worke so great and so comfortable to both Nations bee borne by the Delinquents there, that with the better Conscience, the good People of England may sit under their owne Vines, and Figtrees, Refreshing themselves, although upon our greater Paines and Hazard, yet not altogether upon our cost and charges, which wee are not able to beare.

The Kingdome of England doth know and confesse, that the Innovation of Religion

and Liberties in Scotland, were not the principall designe of our common Enemies, but that both in the Intention of the Workers, whose zeale was hottest for settling their devices at home : And in the Condition of the Worke, making us whom they conceived to be the weaker for opposition, to bee nothing else but a leading case for England. And that although by the power of G O D, which is made perfit in weaknesse, they have found amongst us greater resistance, then they did feare, or either they or our selves could have apprehended; Yet, as it hath beene the will of God that wee should endure the heate of the day ; So in the Evening the pretious wages of the vindication of Religion, Liberties, and Lawes, are to be received by both Kingdoms, and will enrich wee hope to our unspeakable Ioy, the present Age, and the Posterity with Blessings that can not bee valued, and which the good People of England esteeme more then Treasures of Gold, and willingly would have purchas'd with many thousands. Wee doe not plead that Conscience, & Piety have moved some men to serve GOD upon their owne cost, and that Justice, and Equity have directed others, where the Harvest hath been common to consider the pains of labouring, and the charges of the Sowing, yet this much may wee say, that had a forraine Enemy, intending

tending to reduce the whole Iland into Popery, made the first assault vpon our weaknesse, We nothing doubt, but the Kingdome of England, from their desire to preserve their Religion, and Liberties, would have found the way to beare with us the expence of our resistance, and lawfull defence, how much more being Invaded, although not by England, yet from England, by common Enemies, seeking the same ends, we expect to be helped and relieved.

We will never conceive that it is either the will, or the well and honour of England, that wee should goe from so blessed a worke after so many grievous sufferings, bearing on our backes the insupportable burdens of worldly necessities, and distresses, returne to our countrey empty, and exhausted, in which the people of all Rankes, Sexes, and conditions have spent themselves, The possessions of every man, who devoted himselfe heartily to this cause, are burdened, not onely with his owne Personall, and particular expence, but with the publicke, and common charges; Of which if there be no reliefe, neither can our Kingdome have Peace at home, nor any more credit for Commerce abroad: Nor will it be possible for us, eyther to aide, and assist our friends, or to resist, and oppose the
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restlesse, and working wickednesse of our Enemies: The best sort will lose much of the sweetnesse of the enjoying of their Religion, and Liberties, and others will run such wayes, and indirect courses, as their desperate necessities will drive them into. Wee shall be but a burthen to our selves, a vexation unto others, of whose strength we desire to be a considerable part, and a fit subject for our enemies to worke vpon for obtaining, their now disappointed, but never dying desires.

We will not alledge the example of other Kingdomes, where the losses of necessary and just defence had beene repaired by the other party, Nor will wee remember what helpe we have made according to our abilities, to other reformed Kirks, And what the Kingdome of England of old, and of late hath done to Germany, France, and Holland, Nor doe we use so many words, that England may be burthened, and we eased, or that this should be a matter of our Covetousnesse, and not of their Iustice, and kindnesse; Iustice, in respect of our adversaries) who are the causes of the great miserie and necessity, to which we have beene brought: kindnesse, in the supply of our wants, who have beene tender of the welfare of England as of our owne, that by this equality and mutuall respect, both Nations may be

be supported in such strength, and sufficiencie, that wee may be the more serviceable to his Majesty, and abound in every good work, both towards one another, and for the comfort and reliefe of the reformed Kirks, beyond the Seas, that we may all blesse God, and that the blessing of God may be vpon us all.

The English Peeres demand concerning the Preceding Article.

Whether this be a positive demand, or onely an Intimation of the charge, thereby to induce the Kingdome of England, to take your distressed estate into consideration, and to afford you some friendly assistance.

The Scottish Commissioners answer to this Demand.

We would be no lesse willing to beare our losses if wee had ability, then we have beene ready to undergoe the hazard: But because the burthen of the whole doth farre exceed our strength, We have (as is more fully conceived in our Papers) represented to your Lordships, our charges, and losses, not intending to demand a totall Reparation, but of such

such a proportionable part, as that wee may in some measure beare the remanent, which we conceive, your Lordships (having considered our reasons) will judge to be a matter, not of our Covetousnesse, but of the said Iustice, and kindnesse of the Kingdome of England.

Proposition of the Peeres to proceed to the other Demands during the debate of the Scottish losses.

That in the Interim whilst the houles of Parliament take into consideration, your demand of losses, and dammages, you proceed to settle the other Articles of the Peace, and Intercourse betwixt the two Kingdomes.

Answer to the Peeres Demand.

Wee have represented our losses, and thereby our distressed Condition ingenuously, and in the singlenesse of our hearts, with very great moderation; passing over many things, which to us are great Burthens, That there might be no difficulty, nor cause of delay on our part, hoping, that the Honourable houles of Parliament, would thereby bee moved
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at their first Conveniencie to take the matter to their consideration.

We doe not demand a totall Reparation, Nor doe wee speake of the payment, till wee consult about the settling of a solid peace, at which time the wayes of lifting, and paying the money, may bee considered; Wee doe onely desire to know what proportion may be expected. That this being once determined, and all impediments, arising from our by-past troubles, removed, Wee may with the greater confidence, and more hearty consent on both sides proceed to the establishing of a firme and durable peace for time to come.

It is not unknowne to your Lordships, what desperate desires, and miserable hopes our Adversaries have conceived of a breach upon this Article; And we doe foresee, what snares to us, & difficulties to your Lordships may arise upon the postponing and laying aside of this Article to the last place.

And therefore that our Adversaries may be out of hope, and wee out of feare, and that the settling of Peace may bee the more easie: Wee are the more earnest, that, as the former Articles have bin, so this may be upon greater reasons considered in its owne place, and order.

Your Lordships upon the occasion of
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some motions made heretofore of the transposing of our Demands, doe know, that not onely the substance, but the order of the propounding of them, is contained in our Instructions. And as we can alter nothing without warrand, the craving whereof will take more time then the Houses of Parliament will bestow upon the consideration of this Article, So are wee acquainted with the reasons yet standing in force, which moved the ordering of this Demand. And therefore let us still be earnest with your Lordships, that there be no halting here, where the Adversaries did most, and we did least of all, by reason of the Iustice, and kindnesse of the houses of Parliament expect it.

Answer of the Parliament to the preceeding Demand.

Resolved upon the Question.

That this House thinke fit, that a friendly assistance and reliefe shall be given towards supply of the losses, and necessities of the Scots, And that in due time this House will take into consideration the measure and manner of it.

The Scottish Commissioners Answer.

As wee doe with all thankfulness receive the friendly, and kind resolution of the Parliament concerning our sixth Demand, And doe therein acknowledge your Lordships noble

noble dealing, for which we may assure that the whole Kingdome of Scotland will at all occasions expresse themselves in all respect, and kindnesse, So doe we entreat your Lop^s. to represent to the Parliament our earnest desire, that they may be pleased, how soone their conveniencie may serve, to consider of the proportion, wishing still, that as we expect from our friends the Testimonies of their kindnesse and friendly assistance, So the justice of the Parliament may be declared, in making the burden more sensible to the Prelars, and Papists (our enemies, and Authors of all our evils) then to others, who never have wronged us; Which will not onely give unto us, and the whole Kingdome of Scotland, the greater satisfaction, But will also (as we doe conceive) conduce much to the honour of the Kings Majesty and Parliament. Wee doe also expect that your Lordships will bee pleased to report unto us the Answer of the Parliament, that wee may in this, as in our former Articles, give accompt to those who sent us.

*The Peeres Demand upon the above written
Answer.*

We desire to understand, since, (as we conceive) the particulars are like to require much time, whether wee may not from you let the Parliament know, That (whilest they are

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debating of the Proportion, and the wayes how their kind assistance may be raised) you will proceed to the agreeing of the Articles of a firme and durable Peace, that thereby both Time may be saved, and both sides proceed mutually with the greater cheerfulness and alacrity.

The Scottish Commissioners Answer to the preceeding Demand.

As we desire a firme Peace; so it is our desire that this peace may be with all mutuall alacrity speedily concluded. Therefore let us entreat your Lordships, to shew the Parliament from us, that how soone they shall be pleased to make the proportion knowne to us, that wee may satisfie the expectation of those, who have entrusted us, (which we conceive may be done in a short time, since they are already acquainted with all the particulars of our Demand,) we shall stay no longer upon the manner and wayes of raising the assistance, which may require a longer time: And yet we trust will be with such conveniencie determined, as may serve for our timous reliefe, But remitting the manner and wayes to the opportunities of the Parliament, shall most willingly proceed to the Consideration of the following Articles, Especially to that which we most of all desire, a firme and blessed peace.

Jan: 16.